

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1860, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

RELEASE OF HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.—The telegraph informs us that Hon. C. S. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been released from confinement in Fort Warren, on parole. We are not advised of the extent of his parole, but with his many personal friends in this community, we are gratified to hear that he has been thus temporarily released, and hope it may lead to such means as will free him permanently from restraint by the Government.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND.—The following members of the Kentucky Legislature left for Washington City on Wednesday last: Hon. J. K. Goodloe, Woodford county; General George Huston, Clarke county; Hon. Geo. P. Webster, Campbell county; Hon. John W. Finnell, and Hon. John F. Fisk, Kenton county, and Thornton F. Marshall, Esq., of Bracken county.

NO MILEAGE FOR EXTRA SESSIONS.—The opinion of Comptroller Whittlesey, acquiesced in by Secretary Chase, is that according to the present law regulating the compensation of Members of Congress, they can receive mileage only for the regular session. Therefore, mileage for the July extra session remains to be provided for by future regulations. It may be stated that several Senators paid their mileage before the opinion was officially furnished for ministerial guidance.

JEFF. DAVIS PREPARING AN ADDRESS.—The Paris Press asserts that "Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet are engaged in preparing a memorandum to be addressed to Europe. The document treats the question of Secession, and declares that the war undertaken by the Northern States will not lead to any result, and that the separation is already a legal fact. With a view, however, to put an end to a much-to-be regretted contest, and prevent great misfortunes, the memorandum, it is said, will propose an amicable separation on basis to be decided in common; the Southern States being ready to agree to any arrangement compatible with the dignity of all parties. This appeal to Europe is shortly to be published."

The Senate, Thursday, after a sharp debate, adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an explanation of the charges made against him by the Investigating Committee, growing out of the employment of his brother-in-law to purchase vessels.

Gen. Dixell has issued an order placing the navigation on the Ohio below Louisville, completely under Government supervision. Neither passengers nor freight, letters or newspapers, are to be taken without passes, and the boats are to land only at authorized points.

A Richmond paper of the 2d says that both Jeff. Davis and Governor Letcher, gave receptions on New Year's day. That of the former took place at 12 o'clock, and lasted three hours. Thousands of visitors were in attendance, all of whom shook hands with his "Excellency."

The Nashville-Louisville-Courier, of the 30th ult., pay a glowing tribute to the memory of H. Clay Meriwether, who was killed in the recent skirmish near Sacramento, Ky. The deceased was a resident of Jefferson county, and was a captain of rebel cavalry at the time of his death.

Cannel coal has been discovered at Crab Orchard, Ky., by the troops there, and the inhabitants are astonished at it. One man said that several years ago he had dug a well on an adjoining farm, through the "same sort of stuff," but it had never occurred, to him that it was Cannel coal.

GOLD.—The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday, says there is some irregularity in the experience of different bankers as to the demand for gold, and also as to the rates charged. There is more reserve generally about selling, and we change our figures to cover the range of quotations. Two per cent is charged by some of the houses for small lots, but large orders would not be filled short of three per cent. This condition of things is mainly consequent on the rising tendency of prices in the New York market.

TREASURY DEMAND NOTES.—The Banks of Kentucky have determined to receive the U. S. Treasury notes in all their transactions. These notes will, of course, form hereafter an important part of our circulating medium.

A philanthropic clergyman of Boston offered to preach to the prisoners in Fort Warren. They accepted the proposal with gladness, but prayed permission to select the text, and suggested Acts, 25, verse 27: "For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him."

Deputy U. S. Marshal Reid, arrested Mr. B. F. Rogers, of Bourbon county, on Saturday last. He is still in custody at Mt. Airy.

We learn from the Cincinnati papers, that 950 wagons and about 4,000 miles have been sent from that city, to Gen. Buell's command within a few weeks, and that there is daily a large amount of arms and munitions of war coming forward by railroad, all of which are being sent to Kentucky.

For the Yeoman Further Evidences of the Abolition Character of the War.

Some time since we endeavored to point out the Abolition character of the war, now being waged against the States and people of the South, accompanied with certain comments of our own in regard to the position and duty of Kentucky in its relations to such a war. The proof we then offered was, we thought, fully sufficient to convince every intelligent mind, not willfully prejudiced to the contrary, that the war was conceived in the spirit of abolition, and would be conducted, both by Congress and the Administration, with a paramount, if not single view, to that end. Since then cumulative proof to the same effect, both in the action of the President and his Cabinet and the Congress, has crowded and multiplied itself to such an extent upon the attention of the nation, that he who longer doubts is not merely skeptical, but must be either willfully blind or else naturally imbecile. We now propose, without lengthened comment of our own, (comment is superfluous, and might only break the crushing force of evidence as demonstrative as it is abundant,) to collect a fragment of that proof and present it to the calm consideration of the people of Kentucky. In doing so, we desire to be brief, and must, with that view, be necessarily compelled to present the evidence in the form of a condensed summary in our own language, rather than in that of full and minute quotations from the records of Congress, and the speeches and instructions of the President and his Secretaries. And the first evidence we shall cite, in addition to that given in our former article, is the fact that the President, notwithstanding his modification of Cameron's report urging the emancipation and arming of the negroes, still retains him as a member of his Cabinet, in spite of his opinions and in defiance of the almost universal outcry and protest of the conservative men of the nation. By his retention he thus gives the most practical evidence of his entire endorsement of Cameron's opinions and project. The modification of the report was nominal, designed to satisfy an apparent and politic necessity of the moment. The retention of the Secretary of War is practical and real, intended to cajole to the country, and especially to the Republican party, the active sympathy of the President with any and every scheme for the abolition of slavery. The one means nothing. The other means everything. The one simply, so to speak, theorizes; the other acts and accomplishes. The public will readily see the difference and mark the effective significance of that difference. Next in order comes the recent radical action of Congress upon the subject of slavery, all bearing to the same point, and reaching practically the same result, the speedy extinction of slavery. First the Crittenden resolution, defining the object of the war, viz: the maintenance of the laws, and the enforcement of the Constitution, adopted unanimously at the last session, is offered again and at a promptly voted down, by respectable majorities. Other resolutions, introduced into the House at an early day, providing for the sweeping and immediate emancipation of the slaves, not of rebels alone, but of all persons, whether loyal, or disloyal, are favorably considered. Within the last day or two it has been announced that the Committee on the District of Columbia had prepared, and would soon introduce into both Houses, a bill for the compulsory abolition of slavery in the District. The present prospect is that the bill will command majorities in both Houses, receive the signature of the President, and become law. If it provides any compensation whatever to the unwilling owners, it is so slight as to be merely nominal, and affords no recompense of the least moment to the unfortunate and unjustly treated masters of the liberated slaves. They will be deprived of their property against their will, and in defiance of the Constitution, and then compelled to put up with the most nominal and pitiful compensation. Yet this Congress and this war means no abolition or attack upon the rights of slaveholders.

And, finally, Wilson's bill, punishing with immediate dismissal from the service and other penalties all officers of the army, who in any manner assist in the return of a fugitive slave to his master, is quickly passed in the House amid the exultant congratulations of the majority on the floor, and the approving cheers and plaudits of the abolition mob in the galleries. Any bill or resolution, on the contrary, which does not smite of Abolition, and look to immediate emancipation, meets with no favor from the triumphant majority, and is quickly shoved aside as alien to the feelings of the body, and far behind the necessities of the day. And again, coming back to the President, the dispatches of to-day convey the information that, just at this crisis in the destiny of the nation, he has selected for special promotion to high military commands two of the most notorious, detested, and bloody-minded Abolitionists in all the land—Lane, of Kansas, and Ben. Wade, of Ohio. They are to be made Major Generals. With all the voluminous lists of the army, regular and volunteer, before him to choose from, those two merciless and heaven-defying Abolitionists, one of them without the slightest military experience, are wantonly selected by the President at this terrible moment, when the fate of a nation hangs upon his final decision, as the special objects of favor and high promotion, to command the great armies of the Republic. And to make the matter still worse, and the proof still stronger, the dispatches also inform us that Lane had a special interview with the President and Cabinet, and had been most cordially authorized and instructed by them to carry out his peculiar plan of putting down the rebellion in his future operations in the West. All know what that plan means, and what the President and Cabinet meant when they authorized it. It means confiscation, emancipation, insurrection, pillage, robbery, fire and sword, and the indiscriminate murder and butchery of Missouri slaveholders, without regard to age, sex, or condition. The President promotes the bloody author of all this and joyfully authorizes its continued execution, and yet it is said that he is conservative, and that this is not an abolition war. Fools may be

told and believe it, but sensible men, never. These will see through the horrible and wicked scheme of wholesale robbery and slaughter, and, if comonly prudent, prepare to defeat it, whenever sought to be brought home to their own doors and fire-sides. We have not before instance, as we might have done, the late foolish and ridiculous, but most fanatical, proclamation of Gen. Phelps, proclaiming universal freedom and equality to the negroes of Louisiana and Mississippi; and the fact that, notwithstanding the outrageous proclamation, he is still permitted by the President to retain his command in the expedition. After the recent promotion of Lane to a Major-General-hip, with instructions to carry out his peculiar policy, we deemed Phelps' proclamation as comparatively insignificant, and had almost overlooked it. We have now briefly considered a portion of the large amount of evidence recently given, proving incontrovertibly the utter abolition purpose and character of the war. If further proof were required, it could be readily had, either in what already transpired, or will speedily, if not momentarily, happen. We desire to add but a single fact further, as indicating unmistakably, and strikingly, the spirit and feeling of a considerable portion of the people of the North, upon the war in its relation to slavery. It consists of a brief extract from a late sermon of the Rev. Doctor Cheever, of New York, delivered before his congregation in that city. It is too fearfully significant to require or bear comment. We, therefore, give it at once in the exact words in which it is reported in the New York dailies:

"The Government in refusing to abolish slavery took upon itself the whole guilt of a deliberate establishment of it, and this renewed guarantee of slavery in the wars made it, so far as slavery was concerned, atrocious, and brought it directly beneath the reprobation of the Almighty. Slavery had taken away all our munities, nobilities, and independence, and made us tremble at our enemies, and at the command of Great Britain justly had been defrauded of its due by the violence of two of the greatest criminals. The leaders of this conspiracy ought to be singled out and made the subjects of punishment. If there were a class composed of a certain number of men who had executed this vast treason, then that whole class ought to be annihilated. If these were exterminated, all sources of division and motives for rebellion would cease. The slaves owners being the prime movers in the rebellion, a price ought to have been set upon their heads, for if all the slave-owners were condemned to death, it was but carrying out what God had appointed to be done beforehand. God would certainly blast a government and people who persisted in such wickedness as this. It was the reverend and gentleman considered, nothing but our intransigence to exercise justice on the slave confederacy that had given Great Britain the advantage over us, and driven us to the humiliating necessity of submitting to almost any concession, even when we were in the right. God would now allow any nation to take us by the throat, and, though the demand be ever so just, we could not help it, for we had so honored ourselves by defending the right of the Confederacy to trample upon the slave, that Heaven would now recognize the right of any nation to trample upon us."

Could any thing be more redolent of abolition or more eloquent of fleshly and diabolical atrocity than the above passage? Dr. Cheever is a prominent and talented clergyman of New York, the pastor of one of the largest and most influential congregations in the city; and yet the papers, in reporting the sermon, state that its delivery was received with every demonstration of hearty approval. Dr. Cheever, we would gladly believe, represents the feelings and opinions of no large body of the people of the North; yet he represents a class, and a daily increasing class, of its population. There are tens and hundreds of thousands of others, who, while they do not go so far in their opposition to slavery as Dr. Cheever and his sympathizing and applauding congregation, fall but little behind them. They are fast being educated up to the same standard of anti-slavery fanaticism and falsehood, and, if the war long continues, they will soon reach it. People of Kentucky, these are the men with whom you are asked to ally yourselves, and make war upon the people of the South, your natural kindred and friends. Will you longer do it? We do not believe it. These are the dangers you will soon be called upon to face around your own smiling homes, and upon your own fruitful fields. Will you quail before them? Your ancestors would have promptly met and bravely conquered them. You are encompassed with deadly ever-thickening perils. Your property endangered with pillage and destruction. Your liberties and institutions exposed to shameless violations. Your lives and those of your families threatened with insecurity and death. What your fathers would have done, posterity and history will expect of you to look the danger fally and deliberately in the face; and when it comes, if come it must, meet its first advance with the unshaking firmness of free men, who trifle not in the presence of a great duty, and falter not in the face of fearful and impending peril. Great dangers promptly met are readily conquered and easily escaped; small ones, foolishly neglected, or cowardly shrunk from, become quickly and fatally destructive. Forget the lesson, and become slaves; remember it, and remain free. —SIDNEY."

Harriet Martineau, a distinguished British female Abolitionist, has written a letter to the New York Anti-Slavery Standard, strongly espousing the British side of the Mason and Slidell affair. After speculating upon the prospects of a war with England, she says:

"It is not the thought of war, dreadful as it is, neither the loss of life, nor the other losses, nor the disturbance of intercourse, friendly and commercial, nor even the shame of warfare between peoples of the same blood and language, that causes the keenest pang in the prospect of what is coming. It is the grief of the failure of free government in your country, the discouragement of your disgrace, if your republic, from which wise and good men of three generations have hoped so much, should now be an outlaw among the nations."

If the evil forebodings above expressed should be realized, we know of none more responsible for it than Harriet Beecher Stowe, Harriet Martineau, and the tribe of Abolitionists, British and American, in petitions and out of petitions. If our free government fails, they have caused the failure.

To fight such a people for the causes enunciated, under the flag of the Union, is not

For the Yeoman

It has become, with some of the irrepressibles here in Kentucky, a trite and kind of stereotyped remark, that it was not the negro question which induced the Southern people to revolt against their Government; that it was only the inordinate ambition of a few who found that the reins of Government were about to be lost to them forever, that caused them so to behave.

People who desire to be with the majority, or in position to profit by having the favor of the Government for the time being, may deceive themselves and others into such belief; but what calm and thinking person can say in the face of the formation, growth, and success of the Black Republican party, that the negro question was not only the beginning, but was the life, the blood, and the soul of the strife. Take away the slavery question from nothing the Republicans, and they would have to keep them together as a party. They grew as a party upon the scent of the negro; have to odor about them but the negro's; and if the negro was taken from them, there is nothing left on which they could be kept together.

Did the Chicago platform have any thing in it but the dear negro, and lands for the handless? That was all that was tangible about it.

Were the chief officers of this Government ever elected, before Mr. Lincoln and his followers came into power, upon any such a platform? If the abolition of slavery—its exclusion from all new territories—the repeal or non-execution of the fugitive slave law, were not the great things to be done by the Black Republican party, what else were they pledged to do? When Lincoln stood in Cincinnati and made his speech in answer to Douglass, what point was there in it but the one that slavery must be warred against until the fact was established that the States of this Union were all to be free or all to be slaves? That the hundreds of thousands of millions of slave property must all be surrendered, if it begged every man, woman, and child in the slave States—clean, clear, unconditional abolition, and not a cent of pay for the slaves to their owners. Was not this the programme and the practice to be carried out? Was it not Fremont would have tried to accomplish, Constitutions or no Constitutions, had he been elected? Does not his recent course as a General in Missouri prove him to have been unprincipled enough to have deprived every person, loyal or disloyal, of their slaves? None of these things will be denied by any decent man who regards the truth of history. And yet, the negro was not the cause of the rebellion! What effort to pervert truth and make false history!

If the Black Republicans did not intend to press the South to the giving up of their negroes, or to a rebellion, why did they keep a continual clamor about slavery. Why did they not accept some of the very fair terms which were proposed for a settlement of all the negro questions, and their exclusion from the politics of the nation?

If the South were not to be goaded into revolution by the negro question made the leading feature of Black Republicanism? Why, when so urgently importuned by conservative and true men, did not the Republican party yield to an adjustment? The Supreme Court had decided for the South on the right to carry slavery into all the territories, on the right of the slave owners to an efficient fugitive slave law.

When the South offered to yield all right to go into more than half of the Territories with slaves, and asked only a qualified right as to the remainder, what did Republicans expect and calculate upon but submission or resistance? Misguided Southern people, you should have fought your battles in the Union and under the Constitution, and not by attempting to secede. You would have had thousands and tens of thousands on your side, had you maintained the Union instead of rending it.

The Constitution secured you more than you asked, and it was the traitor Black Republicans, who were not only disregarding your rights, but disregarding the plainest obligations of the Constitution.

If you Southern people would break up your armies to-day, and go home, arms in hand, and claim that instead of trying to break up the Union, you would declare war against Black Republicanism, you would be joined by such forces as would now kill Black Republicanism so dead it would never resurrect again.

The people don't want to give up this Union. They find Republicanism has deceived them—that the leaders are a set of unprincipled scamps, who want ruin or anything else, if it can keep them in power. One day they are very conservative, and the next advance a step towards the end they aim at. When any good Union men grow restive at some questionable move, they talk of the glorious Union to be preserved, and thus quiet them.

We are in the power of these rulers for the present. Corrupt, though they be, the people must bear with them, or overturn their Government. That they are scamps is made too plain in the appointment and retention of Fremont, in the face of his corruption and plundering, in the payment of the Government in the retention of Cameron as Secretary of War, after his endorsement of John Cochran's speech about arming negroes. That the Government is corrupt is clear from the usurpations and disregards of the Constitutional guarantees in favor of personal liberty, as well as the rights of the slaveholding people. That they are corrupt, witness the appointment to a high military office of Lane, the jay-hawker, whose life has been one remarkable only for lawlessness, and whose mode of conducting the war is to be by stealing and running off slaves. That they are corrupt and lawless, is evidenced by the passage of laws of confiscation, admitted to be unconstitutional. That they are lawless, see the resolutions passed to prohibit officers and soldiers from aiding to enforce the fugitive slave law, a law on the statute book, and which they dare not repeal, as they know that would at once enlighten the country as to their base purpose.

To fight such a people for the causes enunciated, under the flag of the Union, is not

wrong, except in this, that it has been done out of the Government, and not in it. The Government, administered according to the Constitution, is of too much value to be given up until the rights that Constitution gives cannot be secured otherwise than by its overthrow.

That Black Republicans care nothing for the Constitution, is too evident by the continual breaches the President and his officers are making of it. It is all to put down rebellion; to bring the South back to an obedience to constitutional obligation, that they disregard its provisions! If Jeff. Davis & Co. violate, they have the same right to violate it, and any body who complains will be dealt with by the military, or by corrupt civil officers. Accused be the day when such rulers were allowed to get the power; accused be the day when Southern people permitted their leaders to attempt to make secession.

But when, or how, or where is all the devilry to end. These camps who bred the strife are mainly out of harm's way. The day will come when this ruin must awaken those who are to suffer, and perhaps they will then stop it, and say to Republicans and its Abolitionism, and Secessionism and its rebellion, both must be given up.

Southern people must not be ashamed to acknowledge their error. They may be taunted with their supposed inability to protect the war. They were told in the beginning that they were cowards and could not be kicked out of the Union, because of their love of the loaves and fishes. You have shown Black Republicanism that you could not be kicked in as easily as they supposed. It may be the Republicans of the free States may not haul your return into the Union with the same sort of feelings they had when they gave up Mason and Slidell upon the demand of England; yet all conservative people, those whose regard is worth having, will rally to you, and unite with you in sustaining and upholding the Constitution, against the deadliest enemy it has ever had, in the shape of a sectional, fanatical party, whose history, if it ever has, will be that it well nigh, if not quite, destroyed the best Government the world ever saw—the Government, Seward, Chase, and Hale voted in 1850, in the Senate, to have broken up. We hope Lincoln, when reminded of this vote, won't send them to Fort Warren—we did not remind him of it for that purpose.

SENEX.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAN. 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 31, 1861.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 11th day of January, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the delivery of FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE boxes for packing the public books for distribution.

They must be made of good seasoned plank, three quarters of an inch thick; 125 feet 10 inches long by 24 inches wide, 16 inches deep, in 22 inches square, and 100 to be 12 inches deep, 12 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed, 100 pounds weight in every respect to be made in common with the boxes which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered at the Book Bindery of Major & Overton, or before the 23d day of January, 1861.

Proposals to be made to the undersigned as Secretary of State and Auditor of Public Boxes, Bond, with approved security, under the penalty of \$500, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, for the removal and discharge of the contract, which must be executed within five days after the 11th day of January.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

NOTICE.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

A New Year's Sermon.

BY REV. T. C. M'KEE, PASTOR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH, FRANKFORT, KY.

"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."—Exodus xiv: 15.

As there are seasons which suggest to us a review of the past, so there come seasons when our minds spontaneously stretch toward the future—seasons in which the idea is prominent that we are entering upon another stage of life—resting for a moment upon another starting point of life's brief journey. This is such a season. The new year, as it were, finds us as travelers gathering at a depot upon the great line, and crowding into the new train of cars that is to hurry us over another section of the common route. We begin to anticipate and talk about the scenes through which we are to pass, the stopping places for refreshment, the landscapes which will flash upon the eye through opening vistas, the mountains whose bases we are to skirt, or whose summits we are to climb, the black tunnels through which we are to rush, the safe or tottering bridges we are to cross, the collisions and dangers that are possible, and the probabilities of reaching safely and pleasantly the terminus. Thus is life like a railroad journey, swift; sometimes pleasant, and often dangerous.

Have you sometimes paused in perplexity to decide which course it would be best for you next to take? Whether to continue the route upon which you had started, to turn back, or to strike off at an angle for some other destination than that you had been seeking? The children of Israel, in the text, are represented as being brought into somewhat such a strait.

Three days before the chains of their bondage had been broken, and with unfettered limbs they hastened from the land of oppression. With a joy, as we may readily conceive, somewhat akin to yours, newly disenthralled souls—the joy of captives escaping from a dungeon, they started upon their journey from Egypt to the promised Canaan. With a rapture somewhat corresponding to that which you have felt as a freed and ransomed sinner, did they rush from the dominion of Pharaoh, and breathed the free air as they emerged from their dragging bondage. We can imagine something of their exultation as with their wives and laughing little ones, they turned their backs upon their tyrannical task-masters. So does the captive of Satan exult in the day of his deliverance, when ransomed by power and by blood, he turns his face toward the Canaan of rest.

But their way was not to be one of uninterrupted joy and peace. Nor is yours, young convert to Christ! Your faith, and submission, and obedience will be tested in places of trial for the discipline of your own souls and for the glorifying of God's grace.

The children of Israel had now reached the borders of the Red Sea, and paused upon the spot to which the mysterious pillar of cloud had guided them. It was a place to which no human wisdom would have led them, and is, therefore, a proof that they were under divine guidance. They are in a narrow strait, between the steep mountains of Heth, upon whose summits frowned the fortresses of Midot and Baulzephon. There no path to the right or to the left which they can take, except the narrow valley of Bedea, skirting the base of the mountains, and leading circuitously back to their land of bondage.

Before them roll the turbid waves of the Red Sea. No wise general would have led a host into such a strait. But Deborah was their leader, and designed wonderfully to display his might in their deliverance. While here, perhaps unconscious of their own danger, their confidence and joy are suddenly checked. Perhaps they are uniting their glad voices in the chorus of some triumphant song, or perhaps Miriam and the daughters of Israel are striking their timbrels and whirling in the mazes of the sacred dance; when suddenly their hearts are chilled with fear and almost cease to beat as the appalling cry roaches their ears: "The Egyptians! The Egyptians are upon thee, Israel! The Egyptians are upon thee!"

Alas! oppressed people, whither now will ye turn? Unarmed, unversed by generations of servility, ye cannot beat back the armed masses that gather behind thee. The mountains on either side ye cannot scale, and the sea rolls its threatening waves in front. They begin to murmur, and curse their noble leader; to regret their departure, and long to be back again at their ignoble tasks by the briek-kilns of Egypt. They seem in deadly peril. Their foes they dare not meet; the craggy hills they cannot climb; the sea they cannot ford or bridge. Ah! whither shall they turn? Moses knowing not what other direction to give, shouts to the host: "Stand still!" "Stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord!" But it was an unauthorized direction. No standing still! No turning back! There is neither in God's plan. Forward! there is no standing still in God's directions. Forward! though the waves roar at thy feet; into them and through them is the safest course. To turn back is to meet a more dangerous foe than the sea; to stand still is to bring that foe, in destructive wrath upon thee. There is nothing for thee but to go forward. The course of God's people is always onward.

Moses, instantly obedient to the divine direction, recalls his unauthorized command to "stand still," and points the way, with his outstretched rod, right into the deep waves; and as their feet touch the swelling billows, a plain solid path opens before them, as the retreating waves congeal, into protecting buttresses, on either side. They pass over safely and triumphantly, and the waters suddenly returning to their level, overwhelm their pursuers and bury them in a common grave.

Let us endeavor to trace some of the spiritual analogies, and to educe some of the practical lessons which this history suggests. From this new starting point in life, let us seek to comprehend that God's command ever is—go forward.

I. As Christians, we are traveling from an enemy's and oppressor's land to a land of promise and freedom.

The Egypt of depravity was the home of our fathers, and there were we born. Degraded by slavery to sin, we yielded our souls to the service of a tyrant master. A most cruel and drudging bondage was our lot. "What profit had ye in those things whereof ye are now ashamed?" We look back with amazement upon the patience and cheerfulness with which we wore the yoke of Satan, upon the eagerness and greediness with which we toiled in the service of sin. We gave ourselves up as servants to the lusts of flesh, the lusts of the world, and the pride of life. God's word frequently calls an impudent state a bondage, and so we now feel it to have been. We were led captive by the devil at his will. We had no disposition to seek after good, even for our own souls, but were ready and prompt in pursuing evil. If we ever had a rising desire to break away from evil habits and propensities, we found them dragging us back with a stronger grasp than before, to our service of folly and sin. So it is with you to-day, impudent hearers. Is not a state of sin a state of bondage? Why do you not break away from it? Alas! you realize when you try that there are cords about your heart which your strength cannot sever, holding you fast in ungodliness, and drawing you into repeated sins. How hard it is to escape from the control of the evil within us and around us! Hard I did say? Ab! it is impossible, unless a divine deliverer interpose. And this, my brethren, was our condition! So much were mind and heart debased by this slavery,

that we could not even appreciate the blessings of the freedom proffered us, but preferred our degraded state of bondage.

But we have, if reawakened in spirit, been led out from this Egypt of depravity. A greater than Moses has interposed for us, opened our eyes by his instructions, won our hearts by his love, and wrought the miracle of our deliverance. "He has taken our feet out of the horrible pit and miry clay." He has broken the fetters by which sin held us bound, and freed from its dominion, we have joyfully turned our faces in pilgrimage toward that Heavenly Canaan, where he has promised citizenship and an inheritance. We may stay as we travel, we are on our journey home. Satisfied no longer with the service and wages of sin, "we seek a city that hath foundations." Ye newly delivered converts, I give you joy of your rescue. It is the promise of full freedom and everlasting blessedness and cheerfulness and earnestly, in the name of God, would I speak unto you that ye "go forward."

Cheerful we walk with growing strength. Till all shall meet in Heaven at length.

Till all before Thy face appear.

And join in nobler worship there.

II. Obstacles in the appointed course of God's people should never cause them to halt or turn aside.

Difficulties cannot be shunned. There are some who start upon the Christian course who become disengaged at the first impediment. They supposed that the whole way would be smooth and easy, and when trials come, they shrink before them, or strive to slim them by turning aside, or running back. Like Phaibl, they struggle out of the Slough of Despond on the wrong side. Like the murmuring Israelites, they would turn from the sea that flows over their path, back to the land of bondage. It is well for young Christians to understand, at the outset, that there will be difficulties and trials in their way. God has seen fit to guide us along a path that runs through the wilderness. "Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth to life." By a course of discipline our graces are to be tested and educated. The gold is purified, and the dross consumed in the fires. Faith is to be exercised; steadfastness to be promoted; courage to be disciplined; hope to be fostered; confidence in God to be cultivated; in a word, the good to be evolved within our souls, and the evil to be suppressed. And this can only be done by a course of positive discipline. Thus we grow more and more gradually like Christ our Lord, and become like the purity and blessedness of Heaven. For these ends the Lord permits obstructions in our path, and trials by the way. Here a deep river roars, through which we are to wade or swim. There a mountain rises rear its rough crags, over which we are to climb. Yonder a lion growls right in the pathway. No matter. Forward, our road is marked out, and through them, or over them, we must press on our journey. For none of them shall we turn out of the straight onward course, dangerous and threatening as they may appear. Though even as seemingly boisterous and impulsive as the Red Sea to the Israelites, yet we are confidently to press right forward into the waves, trusting to the God who stretching out your hand of faith you cannot feel the hand of Jehovah extended for your support? No, my hearers, the Lord is a very present help in time of trouble, and he encloses the way of life with his own loving-kindness and tender mercy.

III. Those whom God directs and protects have no reason to fear or faint before their foes or trials, however formidable or numerous.

What reason have we to tremble, if we are traveling along the narrow road? What if "principiaries and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places" assail us there? Our present Lord is mightier than all, and confessing our own weakness, we may cast ourselves confidently upon His strength, assured that Heaven and earth shall pass away before we will permit serious harm to befall the weakest of His little ones. Our own strength we may distrust; it cannot sustain us. But we do not need it, if we can reach the arm of God. What has power to move that arm from us? What enemy can break the grasp of that hand upon us? May we not with Paul exultingly sing "I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Thank God, we are not left to direct our own steps, nor to fight our own foes. If we were, we might well despond and despair. But with God as our protector and guide, we shall tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall those of any other person or corporation.

It is worthy, even of a more emphatic statement, that Christians have neither authority nor time to stand still at any point on their Heavenly journey.

Progress is the law of the Christian's life. In the history which has suggested our theme, Moses seems in his perplexity at a loss to know what direction to give but strong in his confidence, he believed that God would send salvation in some form. "Stand still" said he, "and see the salvation of the Lord;" and he called upon his God for some intimation of his will, some interposition in behalf of his people. The response of Jehovah was immediately given, and it was an emphatic repetition of former intuitions. It is a reason for pausing even to pray at that moment. His directions had been given, and he responds to Moses, "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Spend unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." Go forward!

There is no path forward. The sea rolls there! No matter. Right into the sea at Jehovah's command. I have sometimes heard this passage "stand still" quoted as an encouragement for indolence in the work of the Lord; and I have upon his God for some intimation of his will, some interposition in behalf of his people. The response of Jehovah was immediately given, and it was an emphatic repetition of former intuitions. It is a reason for pausing even to pray at that moment. His directions had been given, and he responds to Moses, "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Spend unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." Go forward!

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JOHN G. DALY.

PAULCAN, KY., July 1, 1850.

MR. W. A. BELL:

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After having a list of the preparations now before the public to claim to be their *Hairrestorative*, and *Hairrestorative* as to the merits of *Hairrestorative*. As far as the large size, forward by railroad double the quality we had before. Very truly yours,

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